

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

TWENTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 28, 1862.

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BOSTON:

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET.

1862.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Twenty-first Annual Meeting at its Office in Boston, at twelve o'clock at noon, on Wednesday, May 28, 1862. In the necessary absence of the President, and on motion of Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, the Hon. A. R. THOMPSON, Vice President, was called to the Chair.

The Treasurer's Account was presented, and referred to the Board of Managers.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented, and portions of it were ordered to be read at the public meeting this afternoon.

Votes, carefully prepared with advice of counsel, were then passed, transferring all the business and interests of this unincorporated Society to the Massachusetts Colonization Society, incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved February 28, 1862; that Corporation having bound itself to accept the transfer and carry on the business in good faith.

Adjourned to meet at the Central Church, in Winter Street, at three o'clock this afternoon.

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The Incorporated Massachusetts Colonization Society, having been duly organized according to law, met at the Society's Office at half-past twelve o'clock on Wednesday, May 28, 1862, according to

adjournment, for the choice of Officers. In the absence of the Chairman, the Hon. A. R. THOMPSON presided.

A Committee, appointed by the Chair for that purpose, nominated a list of Officers for the year ensuing ; all of whom were unanimously elected.

The Corporation then adjourned, to meet as required by its By-laws, [on Wednesday of the Anniversary week in May, 1863.]

### PUBLIC MEETING.

The Society met according to adjournment, WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., President, in the Chair. At his request, the Rev. Dr. BIDWELL, of New York, opened the meeting with prayer. Extracts from the Annual Report were read. The President, after some introductory remarks, introduced WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., of New York, who addressed the assembly.

### ADDRESS OF WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq.

MR. PRESIDENT,—In accepting the kind invitation of your worthy Secretary to participate in the exercises of your Anniversary, I had expected to occupy some ten minutes of your time ; but you have just advised me that I am to be the principal speaker, and must talk against time for some half hour or more. Permit me to commence by congratulating you on this, the majority of your Society ; as I see by the Report just read, that this is your twenty-first Anniversary.

Look back, Sir, at that very small beginning, when but a few hundred dollars was all that could be raised for this object, and then follow its progress from year to year, and you must feel gratified at the results of these feeble beginnings. Why, Mr. President, who among its early friends ever dreamed that they should live to see a College, so large and beautiful as is presented in that attractive picture which hangs behind you, and which is now about starting under such favorable auspices, and to be presided over by colored men of respectable standing as its officers and professors ? Who can begin to estimate the results that shall follow the opening of such a fountain of learning, to which the more intelligent and wealthy citizens shall send their sons to be educated, and in which many of the sons of the kings and men of influence in the interior shall in years to come be fitted to go out and spread the knowledge of science and religion all over that vast continent ! Why, Sir, the mind staggers as it contemplates the results which will flow from that institution. And I trust that a theological depart-

ment will soon be added ; and though the large sum left for that object by my venerated partner and father-in-law, has been lost to the institution by the decision of our Courts, still I am confident that the children of Mr. Phelps will yet, in some way, carry out his wishes, and that hundreds of well-trained men will go forth from that College, to spread the knowledge of the Saviour over the dark portions of Africa.

Never, Mr. President, did your Society meet under circumstances so well calculated to convince all of the importance of Colonization. The question, What shall or can be done for the colored man, is now the great question of the day. It underlies all our present troubles ; and there is a general feeling of anxiety that some place may be provided where the black man can go and be free, elevated and useful. There has been a vast amount of sympathy, effort and prayer on their behalf, when it appeared as if they were beyond our reach ; but now God, in his wonderful providence, has placed hundreds and thousands of those lately held in bondage in our hands, and we must take charge of them, or their emancipation will be a curse rather than a blessing. Some friendly aid is now absolutely necessary, and the great question returns, What can be done with them ? Are the States, East, West and North, which have expended so much time and sympathy in their behalf when in bondage and beyond their reach, now ready to invite them to their homes ? Does Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, or Connecticut want them to settle among them ? Does New Hampshire, Michigan, or New York want them ? Will Indiana, Illinois, or Ohio invite them to settle within their borders ? Let the laws passed by many of these States, and now on their statute books, forbidding their coming among them, answer the question. Why, Mr. President, but a few years since, a pious, benevolent slave-holder in Kentucky determined to provide for all his servants before his death, and to see them well settled. He went into one of the thinly settled portions of Ohio and purchased a large tract of land, intending to divide it up among the families of his slaves, and to provide each of them with a comfortable house and home ; but as soon as his object became known, public meetings were called, and the people decided that they would have no negro settlements among them, and the good man had to abandon his well-formed plans. No, Sir, this is not the place to elevate the colored man. Do all you can for him here among us, and he will feel that he is not what he might be under other circumstances. The effort must be a forced one, to place him on a par with the white man.

I remember, Sir, some fifteen years since, there came into our office a very intelligent, but very black young man. He was evidently anxious and excited. He asked for Mr. Phelps, and was invited to his room. He asked with great earnestness, Are you Mr. Anson Phelps ? When assured it was he, he said, Will you be willing to take charge of some money for me ? Inviting him to sit down, Mr. Phelps asked him where he was from, and what amount of money he had. He replied, he was from Ohio, and had just arrived in the city, and had some four or five thousand dollars which he wished him to keep till he could decide what to do. He said he would call in the next day and see Mr. Phelps. The next day he came, and told him

that he had been educated in Ohio, and had been in business there. His father had left him some property, and he was determined to go somewhere among colored people. Mr. Tappan had advised him to go to one of the West India Islands. Mr. Phelps tried to convince him that Liberia was the place; but he said he had been prejudiced against that place, as being only a refuge for the poor and worn out slaves. Mr. Phelps said, "You are an intelligent man, and can judge for yourself. Let me advise you to go there and examine it carefully. This is a very favorable time of year to visit the coast, and there is a vessel to sail in a few days. You can invest your money in such articles as will be sure to pay you a good profit, and you can in a few months decide the question for yourself." This met his views, and he at once decided to avail of the opportunity. Mr. Phelps had one of his young men help him to select the articles, and he sailed with letters to the President, and other friends of Mr. Phelps in Liberia. A few months after, Mr. Phelps received letters, saying he was delighted with the place. It was just what he had been longing for, and he only regretted that he had not taken more goods, as more were offered him on a credit by the parties from whom he made his purchases. He said he should remain and trade on the Coast for some time. About a year from the time he left, he again presented himself at the office. All were pleased to see him. Addressing Mr. Phelps, he said, "I want you to take care of my money." "How much have you?" said Mr. Phelps. He replied, "About eight thousand dollars." He was going to Ohio for his family, and intended making Africa his home. During this visit, I had a long conversation with him. He informed me that he had been educated in Marietta under every advantage. He had commenced business there as a country merchant, and had been treated most kindly by the people; but their constant efforts for his benefit only made him unhappy. He saw it was not natural for him to be in such a position; and their very great kindness only led him to see that it was because he was a negro, that they wanted to convince him that they were anxious to have him feel happy and do well. This feeling so depressed him, that he determined to find some place where he could be among his own people, and be really elevated, and occupy the place that his education and means would give him. Well, Sir, for the result. He is now a man worth some fifty thousand dollars. He does a large business, and has repeatedly visited this country and England in his own fine vessel, the "Edward J. Roye," named after himself. He showed us the daguerreotype of his house; a fine building some forty feet square, two stories high, with double verandah on all sides. He has been the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and in fact, Sir, he is in just the place where he wanted to be,—among intelligent men of his own color.

A few years ago, there was a young man in Kingston, Jamaica, who had been well educated, and was in his uncle's store. Under the preaching of the English missionaries he became a convert, and decided to devote himself to doing good to the race. Being prepared, as he then thought, sufficiently to preach in Liberia, he sailed for that place, but soon found himself among many well-educated and intelligent men, and became satisfied he

was not sufficiently prepared to preach to them. He wrote to the Agent of the Colonization Society in New York, that he wanted to come here and get an education to fit him to do good there. He was sent for, and has been two years in the Ashmun Institute in Pennsylvania, and has just finished his first year in the Auburn Theological Seminary, where he has done himself great credit. Rev. Dr. Hall writes, that he is the favorite of all the professors and students, an excellent scholar, and that he has been very useful among the colored people in Auburn. I have seen one of his written sermons, which would do credit to any young student. He was lately in my family, on his way to Reading, Pa., where he is to preach during his vacation. In two years he will return to Liberia, and will be, I trust, competent to do great good there, and it may be, Sir, to fill some place in that institution in which your Society is so deeply interested.

Mr. President, I am more and more convinced that God made Africa as the home of the colored man, and that in his providence, of late, he has been turning attention to that country as never before. Why, sir, when your Society commenced its operations, how little was known of the interior of Africa! The impression was, that it was vastly populous; but really, sir, we knew as little about it as of the inhabitants of the moon. But now, owing to researches of Livingstone and others, we know that there is a fine country, there are active and naturally intelligent people, large cities, noble rivers, and a climate adapted to the colored man. Some twenty years ago, we received a consignment from Louisville, via New Orleans, of an aged black man. A gentleman traveling there had become interested in the old man, and purchased him, and sent him to Mr. Phelps to be sent to Africa. He was a noble looking man, full six feet high, well built, with a fine open countenance, aquiline nose, high forehead, grey hair; in fact a venerable man, who would attract attention wherever he went. His history was deeply interesting. He was born in the interior of Africa, was educated as a teacher, and for several years kept school and taught the Arabic language. He was anxious to see the world, and started with a caravan for the coast. He was captured and put on board a slaver, taken into Charleston, and was a slave in different parts of the South for forty years. He had made every effort to learn to read English, but was prevented, and was repeatedly sold because he was too intelligent to be trusted among the other slaves. He once was sold because his master found his daughter teaching him to read. He was visited while here, by many intelligent gentlemen; and one of the Professors of Columbia College said, after repeated examinations, that though he had not seen an Arabic book for so many years, he was probably the best acquainted with ancient Arabic of any person in this country. During the months he remained waiting a chance to sail, he was in our office daily, and was constantly engaged in writing. One day a gentleman from Wilmington, N. C., was in on business, and saw him writing, and asked him if he had ever seen any one from his country since he had been here. He answered, No. "Well," said the gentleman, "I have an old man who has been with me for many years. I am the Collector of the port, and he has all the charge of the Custom House. He is a very good man, and

preaches every Sunday. I have offered him his freedom, but he will not leave me. He writes just like you, and he has a copy of the Arabic Bible, given him by a Professor in the College at Chapel Hill, N. C., which he reads constantly. Now, if you will write him a letter, telling him where you came from, I will take it, and he will send you a reply; and I am sure you will be pleased." Paul, for that was his name, was delighted, and wrote him a letter of several sheets of foolscap paper, and sent it to him by the gentleman. In a few weeks he got a reply of several sheets, in perfect fac-simile of his own writing. Paul put on his glasses and began to read. Then he would stop and look, and say, "Oh, he forgets, he has left out such a dot or character;" and then would say, "Oh, now I get at it;" and so he went on. By and by, with a scowling face, he said, "Why, he thinks I am still a Mohammedan." He wrote him again, and a constant correspondence was kept up as long as he remained.

Soon after the first letter, Morea, that was his name, sent Paul, by the captain of a vessel, a large quarto Arabic Bible, which had been given him by another gentleman some years ago, asking Paul to read it carefully, and to be sure to take it back to Africa with him. That Bible Paul valued beyond anything. Though it was large, and his lodgings were a mile from the office, he would take it under his arm every night and bring it back every day. This he did for weeks, and he would sit for hours reading it. I well remember one day my little boys came into the office, and he began to talk with them, and said: "Many people make mistakes in teaching children. Some are too severe, and the children are afraid, and will not learn—some are too easy, and the children play, and will not learn. They should be about middling:" thus showing that he had been, as he said, a teacher. He said the city he was born in had a large population, was enclosed by a wall, had a regular military organization, and many manufactures, and artisans. The Rev. Mr. Dwight spent many hours in writing down his description of the country. He once made an address at one of our public meetings to a very large company, in which he described his bondage in different parts of the South, with great effect. A few months afterwards he sailed for Liberia, and from there went to Sierra Leone, where he found a caravan going to the part of the country from whence he came.

Mr. President, what is now wanted is, to interest the free colored men of the country in Africa, and for the Government and States to aid the emancipated slaves to emigrate; and ere long there will be such evidence of prosperity there, as shall induce thousands to go voluntarily. Soon will be seen plantations of sugar, cotton and tobacco, covering the valleys of the rivers and the sides of the mountains; and the harbors will be filled with ships from all parts of our country, bringing crowds of the descendants of Africa returning to their fatherland, "as clouds, and as doves to their windows," and in return, taking away the products of the labors of those already there.

Mr. President, I have, in a very desultory way, occupied much more of your time than I had expected, and I will not detain you longer.

## HON. R. C. WINTHROP'S ADDRESS.

MR. WINTHROP, being introduced by the President, said :

After the interesting and admirable address of the gentleman from New York, which we have all heard with so much gratification, I shall detain you, ladies and gentlemen, but a very few minutes. I came here rather to listen than to speak. Your worthy Secretary will bear me witness that I declined to be responsible for any formal address on this occasion. But I could not resist the appeal of your President, a day or two since, that I would give expression in a few brief sentences to the interest which I feel in the cause in which you are assembled.

Beyond a doubt, my friends, the cause of African Colonization has assumed a new interest, a new importance, in view of the existing condition of our country. Whatever indifference any of us may have heretofore felt in regard to it, there is now an emergency to which no one can be altogether insensible. And no one, I think, can help rejoicing that there is a Society already in existence; with an established national organization; with branches in so many of the States; with most valuable experience already acquired; with carefully considered and deliberately adopted plans; and prepared, providentially prepared, to meet, in so considerable degree, the precise emergency which has now arisen.

There need be no question here, upon subjects which are giving occasion to so much angry controversy elsewhere. I need hardly say that I am no advocate of any wholesale project of emancipation—whether under the color of confiscation, or upon any pretense of the imaginary necessities of martial law. The adoption of any such scheme would do nothing but aggravate and protract the war in which we are engaged. The mere agitation of it has already increased the embarrassments of the Government and the perils of our patriot volunteers. But none of us can be blind to the fact, that whatever policy may prevail on points like these, a vast number of the African race will be, and indeed have already been, thrown upon the country, by the unavoidable contingencies of the existing rebellion, for whom a policy of some sort must be adopted. And the simple question submitted to us now is, whether the means shall be supplied for transporting to the land from which they sprung, such of these persons as may be found willing and ready to go there, and who would otherwise be destined to a reluctant and wretched existence upon our own shores.

Let it never be forgotten, my friends, that, under the auspices of some of the wisest and best men of all sections of the Union,—men for the like of whom our country is looking, and looking in vain, in this hour of its agony,—men like Henry Clay, whose bugle-note at this moment would be better than a hundred thousand rifles for the defense of the Union,—the American Colonization Society was originally formed, and has been steadily maintained, altogether upon the principle of voluntary emigration. It is

nothing more or less than a great Emigrant Aid Society; not designed to drive out from our land any who may deliberately desire to remain here, but only to afford the means of transportation to those who may wish to return to the old, original, and only true home of the African race.

Of that home it has been well said, by the worthy President of the Parent Society, (Mr. Latrobe,) that "Liberia is the portal." There, a noble Colony has already been planted; there, churches and schools have been instituted; a college, even, inaugurated; and a constitution of government, framed after the model of our own Republic, and provided with all the securities of a just and equal administration, is there already in successful operation. There, at that open gateway—better than any *Port Royal* which we are likely to establish on our own Continent—Africa stands ready to welcome back to a condition of peace and prosperity those of her children, or their descendants, who may have been torn from her in the prosecution of a barbarous traffic.

It may be that other and larger colonies may become necessary hereafter. It may be that other and nearer places may hereafter be found, for carrying out more conveniently and more effectively the great scheme of Colonization, as it may be developed by future events. For the present, however, Liberia is sufficient; and with its established institutions, its increasing trade, and its now recognized independence, it presents the most favorable opportunity for accomplishing the great ends for which this Society was formed.

My friends, if the only effect of promoting the welfare of that Colony were to establish a permanent foothold for civilization and Christianity in Africa, the cause would be worthy of our most favorable attention, and might well be ranked among the most interesting and important Missionary enterprises of the age.

But when it is regarded in connection with the present emergencies of our own land; when it is contemplated as furnishing the first successful example of a movement which may, at some future day, relieve our country from the difficulties and dissensions which are inevitably incident to the continuance of such vast and rapidly increasing numbers of the African race, whether bond or free, within our limits,—it calls for a still more earnest and zealous support.

The President of the United States, whose wisdom, moderation, and patriotism we all concur in acknowledging and admiring,—whether as exhibited in the measures he has taken to overcome the assaults of his enemies, or to overrule the mad and monstrous projects of some of his friends,—has urgently and repeatedly insisted, as we all remember, that a well-devised scheme of Colonization is one of the great necessities of the present hour. I believe that, in doing so, he has expressed the opinion of nine-tenths of the people of the United States out of New England; and I trust it may prove, in New England also.

For myself, certainly, I say Amen to this declaration of President Lincoln with all my heart. Every consideration of justice both to the black man and to the white; every regard for the welfare both of Africa and America; every dictate of humanity both to bond and free—concur, in my opinion, in

commending the cause of Colonization this day, a general sympathy, and a generous support, which it has never before received; and I am glad of an opportunity to give this brief but beautiful "God speed" to all who are engaged in it.

On motion of the Rev. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D., it was

*Voted*, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Speakers for their able and interesting Addresses, and that copies be requested for the press.

HON. B. C. CLARK called attention, in a few remarks, to the fact, that no notice had been taken of the recognition of the Independence of Liberia by the Government of the United States.

The Secretary stated that the Annual Report, when published, would be found to contain a suitable notice on that subject.

The public services were closed with the Benediction, by the Rev. Dr. BLAGDEN, and the Society adjourned without day.

# OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1862.

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## President.

WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.

## Vice Presidents.

REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	HON. A. R. THOMPSON,
HON. R. A. CHAPMAN,	DR. J. V. C. SMITH,
REV. EBEN'R BURGESS, D. D.	DR. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE,
REV. CHARLES BROOKS,	HON. B. C. CLARK,
HENRY PLYMPTON, Esq.	REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.

## Secretary, General Agent, and Treasurer.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D.

## Auditor.

HENRY EDWARDS.


## Managers.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.	JAMES HAYWARD,
ALBERT FEARING,	HON. A. R. THOMPSON,
T. R. MARVIN,	REV. JOHN O. MEANS,
JAMES C. DUNN,	THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,
REV. CHARLES BROOKS.	

## Agent.

REV. M. G. PRATT.

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 The Society's Office is at No. 26 Joy's Building, Washington Street, Boston.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

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### *Incorporation.*

THIS Society was organized on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1841. It is, therefore, twenty-one years of age. During the years of its minority, it has been merely a voluntary association, having indeed rights, privileges and duties, known and recognized in law, as well as in honor and morality, but not all the powers necessary to the most convenient and effective transaction of business. Those powers have been supplied by "An Act to incorporate the Massachusetts Colonization Society," passed by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and approved February 28, 1862, and by the acceptance of that Act and organization under it; the formalities of which have been completed this day.

### *Doings while unincorporated.*

At the time when this Society was formed, the American Colonization Society had been in existence about twenty-five years. For the first fifteen years, it had steadily grown in public favor, in resources and in usefulness. For the last ten years, or thereabouts, it had been assailed by a most violent, bitter and unscrupulous party warfare, by which, especially in New England, a large part of its friends had been alienated, and most of the remainder silenced. There had been a State Auxiliary in Massachusetts, but for some years it had been extinct. In such circumstances, only small beginnings could be made.

The first year of the Society's existence was spent in unsuccessful attempts to secure the services of some person as Secretary and General Agent. No funds were collected or disbursed.

At the first Annual Meeting, May 25, 1842, the person who had served as Clerk at the meetings of the Board of Managers during the previous year, was chosen Secretary. He has held that office, by successive elections, to the present time. It was not supposed that the business of the Society would occupy more than a small part of his time, and his compensation was fixed accordingly. A room was procured for an office, provided with furniture at an expense of \$7.50, and opened for business the first week in August. It is still occupied. The receipts into its treasury that year were \$262.58, and with its aid, the Parent Society was able to raise funds within the State, to the amount of \$1,225.67. From that time, the annual receipts increased, but very irregularly, as times and circumstances have permitted. The greatest amount received in any one year was \$18,416.54, in the year ending April 30, 1852. The whole amount raised by this State Society has been \$151,622.87.

It would be interesting to show how this amount has been expended in securing, by colonization, the freedom of slaves to whom freedom had been offered or bequeathed on that condition; in the purchase of territory; in furnishing medical attendance, medicine, and other means of health and comfort and improvement to emigrants, and in promoting our general object in other ways through the Parent Society; but for these details, we can only refer to our previous Reports.

But, in addition to that amount, this Society has caused other funds to be raised, which have not passed through its treasury. The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, incorporated by procurement of this Society in 1850, and under whose patronage Liberia College has been incorporated and furnished with buildings, library, cabinets and a Faculty, had, up to their annual meeting in January last, received funds to the amount of \$33,155.24. Those Trustees are mostly prominent members of this Society, and have themselves made large donations towards that amount, besides giving their personal labor and influence. Had we followed the less safe practice, as we think, of other Colonization Societies, this fund, instead of being placed in the keeping of a corporation created for that special purpose, would have been brought into our treasury, as a special fund for education, swelling our total to \$184,778.11.

In consequence of this movement, funds in aid of Liberia College have been raised by Societies in other States, to an amount unknown to us; including, however, one donation of \$25,000, for the foundation of a professorship in that College.

### *The Past Year.*

During the financial year ending April 30, 1862, the labors of the Society have been affected, like most other labors, by the struggle of the nation to preserve its life; a struggle intensely engaging the thoughts and anxieties and heavily taxing the pecuniary means of intelligent and patriotic men, and at the same time deranging their previous calculations, and throwing a cloud of uncertainty over all prospects, especially in relation to persons of color residing in the United States. There has been a disposition among all classes of men, of all races, to postpone the decision of every question that can be postponed, till they know better what ought to be done, and what means there are left for doing it. Many of our best friends have felt themselves obliged to reduce their donations to one-half, or even one tenth of their usual amount, and not a few to withhold them altogether.

These things, however, have not affected the payment of legacies. That of Miss Mary P. Townsend, of \$3,000.00, mentioned in our last Report, was, by the kindness of her Executors, William Minot and William Minot, Jr., Esquires, paid in May, 1861, some months before it became due. That of Samuel Ayres, Esq., of Granby, of \$2,000.00, was promptly paid when due, by his Executor, Hon. Osmyn Baker, of Northampton; as was also that of Miss Maria B. Carlton, of Charlestown, of \$100.00, by A. Carlton, Esq., her Executor.

Including these legacies, and their income, the Treasurer's Account shows receipts for the year ending April 30, 1862, \$9,412.02; disbursements, \$10,137.60; excess of the latter, \$725.58.

### **LIBERIA.**

#### *Recognition of Independence.*

As it is nearly certain that the Government of the United States will soon establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of Liberia, this seems to be a proper occasion for correcting

some erroneous and unjust impressions, which have been made extensively prevalent, to the injury, both of our own Government and of Liberia.

The Government of the United States has never regarded or treated Liberia otherwise than as an independent State. It has merely refrained from entering into diplomatic relations with that State, as it does with many others on earth, whose independence is unquestioned; some small sovereignties, for example, in Italy and Germany. Nor has it, under any administration, ever, strictly speaking, "*refused* to acknowledge the independence of Liberia;" though, when petitions to that effect have been presented, some administrations have met them with indefinite procrastination or evasions of the question.

The views of our Government on this subject were expressed before Liberia existed, and in the very documents which prepared the way for its existence. The Act of Congress of March 3, 1819, authorized the President "to make such arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States," of slaves taken from captured slave-ships, and "to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving them," and appropriated One Hundred Thousand Dollars for carrying the Act into effect. In a message to Congress, dated December 17, and transmitted December 20, 1819, the President, Monroe, shows that the proper execution of this law would involve the formation of a settlement on the coast of Africa, and states that he had decided to send two agents, in a public ship, with the means of making the necessary preparation for receiving the re-captured Africans. He adds, that these agents would go out "with an express injunction to exercise no power founded on the principle of colonization, or other power than that of performing the benevolent offices above recited, by the permission and sanction of the existing Government under which they may establish themselves." The first emigrants, by the ship *Elizabeth*, from New York, went out under a contract with the United States Government, to erect buildings and make other necessary preparations.

It is plain, therefore, that the United States Government contemplated the existence, at the place in Africa where its

re-captured Africans were to be landed, of a "Government, under which" these agents might "establish themselves," and having authority to give "permission and sanction" for their residence and action. That "Government" was not to be subject to the United States, "on the principle of colonization," as Virginia had once been subject to Great Britain. That they were to be subject to the government of the kidnapping, slave-trading natives, or of any power in Europe, nobody ever even dreamed. The proposed settlement was intended to be legally independent of all government but its own. And the whole course of the United States Government has been in conformity with this original idea.

These views were officially made known to the British Government nearly twenty years ago. In reply to inquiries growing out of alleged wrongs by the Liberians on the rights of British subjects, Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State, informed Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, September 25, 1843, that Liberia "was not established under the authority of our Government, nor has it been recognized as subject to our laws and jurisdiction;" that "for twenty-two years it has been allowed, with the full knowledge of all nations, to enlarge its borders" by treaties with neighboring powers for the cession of territory, and to "exercise all the powers of an independent community;" that, "in like manner, their treaties with the native princes, whether of trade or otherwise, ought to be respected;" and that "this Government does not undertake to settle and adjust differences which have arisen between British subjects and the authorities of Liberia," because "those authorities are responsible for their own acts." Mr. Everett, Minister to England, in his letter to Lord Aberdeen, December 30, 1843, refers to this letter of Mr. Upshur, takes the same ground himself, and argues that the British Government ought not to deny "the right of this settlement to act as an independent political community, and, as such, to enforce the laws necessary to its existence and prosperity." The result of this correspondence was, as appears by Lord Aberdeen's letter to Mr. Everett, dated January 31, 1844, that the instructions of the British Government to its naval commanders on that coast were so framed, as not to deny to "the authorities of Liberia" any of the rights which Mr. Everett had claimed for them.

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The inhabitants of a given territory, subject to no jurisdiction but their own, having a right to act as an independent political community, to enforce laws necessary to their existence and prosperity, and to make treaties for the acquisition of territory and the regulation of trade, are a *nation—an independent, sovereign State*. Such the Government of the United States, in 1843, publicly and officially declared the Commonwealth of Liberia to be, and induced the British Government practically to admit.

The establishment of diplomatic relations is entirely a distinct affair from the acknowledgment of independence; though the two frequently go together, and are often confounded, as if they were the same thing. At that time, the Constitution of Liberia made no provisions for diplomatic intercourse, except with the neighboring African tribes. A new Constitution was necessary, under which there should be a department of State, authorized to negotiate treaties with England and other powers. Such a Constitution was adopted in 1847. At the same time, a Declaration was issued, setting forth the true character of Liberia as a *Sovereign and Independent State*; not as a State that *would be* sovereign and independent from and after that date, but as one which *was so already, and ever had been*. With all convenient despatch, a treaty of amity and commerce was negotiated with Great Britain, soon followed by similar treaties with other powers.

In this duty,—the establishment of diplomatic relations with Liberia,—the Government of the United States has been dilatory; as we think, unreasonably dilatory. President Polk, in 1849, evaded the request of numerous petitioners for the appointment of a Consul at Monrovia, by appointing a Commercial Agent. Under President Taylor, John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, negotiated a treaty of amity and commerce with Liberia, which would have been laid before the Senate for ratification, had the President lived a few days longer. Under President Fillmore, the Commercial Agency was continued. Under President Pierce, Congress authorized the appointment of “a Consul or Commercial Agent” at Monrovia. This was a legislative acknowledgment of the sovereignty of Liberia, as only *sovereign and independent States* can receive Consuls. Only a Commercial Agent was appointed. Under President

Buchanan, another step was taken. A Commercial Agent was appointed, and formally accredited to the Liberian Government as such, and was instructed to exercise some consular powers. This arrangement still continues. In all these and many other ways, our Government has recognized the existence of Liberia as a Sovereign and Independent State.

President Lincoln, in his Annual Message last December, recommended a diplomatic recognition of Liberia. Accordingly, the House of Representatives inserted a clause to that effect in the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill. This was struck out by the Senate, and, after a Committee of Conference, the bill was passed without that clause. Subsequently, "a bill to authorize the President of the United States to appoint diplomatic representatives to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia respectively," passed the Senate, was sent to the House, and referred to its Committee on Foreign Relations, who have not yet reported upon it. It will probably soon become a law.\*

### *Affairs with Spain.*

The other foreign relations of Liberia demand a few words. They have been in no danger of disturbance, except with Spain.

Early last summer, a Spanish vessel entered the Gallinas river, and advanced gold to some of the chiefs for the purchase of slaves. She was seized by the Liberian revenue cutter Quail; but, before she could be taken out of the river, was burned by a British cruiser. It was reported that the Governor of St. Thomas would, in revenge, send a ship of war to destroy the Quail. After some weeks, a Spanish steamer entered the harbor of Monrovia, professing friendly intentions, and having chosen her position, opened fire upon the Quail, but without inflicting any injury. The fire was returned by the Quail, and by Fort Norris. A shot from the Quail inflicted such damage, that the steamer left for Sierra Leone to repair, reporting that a British ship of war had fired into her by mistake. It is not known that the Spanish Home Government had any knowledge of this affair till afterwards. It led to some correspondence between the Liberian and British and the British and

\* The Committee reported in favor of this bill, June 2. After some discussion and one attempt to amend, it passed the next day.

Spanish Governments. It is not expected that any more trouble will grow out of it.

These Spanish movements and threats excited the natives, inland from Gallinas and Cape Mount, who made some preparations for reviving the slave trade, and even for invading the settlements on the St. Paul's. But the excitement soon subsided.

### *Recaptured Africans.*

Only one cargo of recaptured Africans was brought into Monrovia in 1861. May 7, the ship *Nightingale* arrived, with 801 African slaves on board, so debilitated that some of them died while landing. At first, they were, from necessity, all placed in the Receptacle at Monrovia, which cannot suitably accommodate more than two hundred. They were removed as fast as practicable to Carysburgh and other suitable locations, where their health was soon restored.

### *Industry and Commerce.*

The industrial and commercial progress of 1861 seems to have been quite satisfactory. The production of sugar was still increasing, so much that sending out twelve small sugar mills on sale is thought to be a judicious operation. Cotton of good quality has been produced; but the question of making its cultivation profitable at ordinary prices, in the present condition of the country, is not yet practically decided. A Liberian merchant, Edward J. Roye, advertises for fifty thousand dollars' worth of it, for which he is prepared to pay cash or its equivalent. At the great Industrial Exhibition now in progress at London, Liberia is represented officially, and it is said, respectably. The products of the industry of her citizens and of their commerce with the interior are said to attract interested attention.

The new inland settlement at the Falls of the Sinoe, sixteen miles from its mouth, has been helped forward greatly by the aid of re-captured Africans. Preparations for that in the interior of Bassa County are well advanced and advancing. If we may judge, as political economists teach us is safe, of the progress of a community by the extent to which the division of labor is carried, Joseph A. Peacher's advertisement of his "Sash, Door

and Blind Factory, Corner of Peacher Street and Paxton Avenue," where he offers "Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Ornamental Carpentry," of his own manufacture, "warranted inferior to none imported in workmanship and variety of style," must be taken as proof of rapid improvement at Carysburgh, since its first settlement in 1857.

### LIBERIA COLLEGE.

Our last Report announced that the legal difficulties which had for several years impeded the completion of the College Buildings had been removed, and the work on them resumed. We are now happy to announce that the Buildings are completed, and ready for use.

The plans and specifications for the buildings were drawn by L. Briggs, Jr., Esq., Architect, of Boston, under the direction of the Trustees, in consultation with President Roberts, with a careful regard to economy, in view of the uses of the building, the nature of the climate, and the probable necessity of future enlargement. The main building is seventy feet long by forty-five feet wide, and three stories in height, on a foundation of Liberia granite, and surrounded by a verandah, eight feet wide, on an iron frame, the posts of which are inserted into blocks of granite. It contains apartments for two members of the Faculty and their families, who will reside in the building and have the immediate oversight of the students; a dining-room sufficient for these families and the students; a room for the library and philosophical apparatus; a hall to be used for a chapel, lecture-room, or any other purpose for which all the students need to be convened; rooms for recitation and for study in classes; dormitories for students, and the necessary offices, store-rooms, and other accommodations. The kitchen is a detached building, in easy communication with the dining-room. The eleven dormitories furnish all desirable accommodation for twenty-two members of the regular College classes, which is as great a number as can be expected for some years. They may, without discomfort, receive twice that number; and when it becomes necessary, more dormitories may be added with little expense. A view of the principal building faces the title-page of this Report.

The Legislature of the Republic has done liberally. It has granted the site of twenty acres, on which the College stands, and where it must remain till removed by the concurring votes of its Trustees and the Legislature. It has granted, as an endowment, one thousand acres of land in each of the four Counties, to be selected by the Trustees. It has appropriated six hundred dollars, to enable the Professors to visit foreign institutions. It has given the College a carefully revised Charter, the result of the best thinking in Liberia, aided by able counsel in the United States, and satisfactory to both Boards of Trustees who are concerned in its management. And it appears ready to grant any other favors in its power which the best interests of the College may be found to require.

This delay has not been wholly useless. It has secured the settlement, in the minds of Liberians generally, before opening the College, of questions which otherwise would almost certainly have come up, and might have made trouble, at some future time. It has also enabled the Trustees of Donations, to whom the appointment for the present belongs, to find a Faculty in Liberia, and thus to avoid the most formidable obstacle to the successful establishment of the College; viz: the difficulty of finding suitable men elsewhere; inducing them to accept the appointment; securing their safe acclimation; and above all, making them acceptable after their arrival.

The College had already an able President, the Hon. J. J. ROBERTS, under whose superintendence the Buildings were erected. The following appointments were made August 9, 1861, viz:

Hon. J. J. ROBERTS, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law.

Rev. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL, Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and of the English Language and Literature.

Rev. EDWARD W. BLYDEN, Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

Till other arrangements are made, Prof. Crummell is to give instruction in Logic and Rhetoric, and in History; Prof. Blyden in the Hebrew and French Languages; and the two, conjointly, in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Prof. Blyden removed his family into the rooms prepared for

a Professor's residence in the main College Building, about the close of the last year.

Prof. Crummell, being necessarily detained for a time in the United States, engaged in procuring books for the Library. He is understood to have procured about four thousand volumes, many of them very valuable and difficult to be obtained. A list of these, with the donors, will probably appear, from the proper source, in due time; but it seems a duty now to mention the gift of about six hundred volumes by the Corporation of Harvard College, through J. L. Sibley, Esq., Librarian.

A part of these books have been sent out, and have arrived. With them have been sent about seven hundred specimens for the Cabinet of Mineralogy, gathered from most parts of the world between the Mississippi and the Ganges, and wanting only two or three specimens, which are already promised, for a complete elementary cabinet. A small but well-selected box of specimens in Conchology accompanied them.

For the inauguration of the College, January 23, 1862, was selected, as a time near the close of the session of the Legislature, when the attendance of the proper persons would be most convenient. On that day, a procession was formed in front of the house of President Roberts, and marched, led by a band of music, to the College Buildings. The exercises were Sacred Music, Reading the Scriptures, Prayer, Music by the Band, Addresses by Chief Justice Drayton, President Roberts and Professor Blyden, appropriate Resolutions moved by Hon. D. B. Warner and adopted by the Trustees, and a closing Doxology. The Legislature ordered the Addresses to be printed at the public expense.

The way seemed now fully prepared for the formation of College Classes and regular recitations; but the appointment of two Professors as Commissioners from the Republic to the Colored People of the United States, as noticed in another part of this Report, compelled its postponement for a few months.

The endowment of this College, and its support till endowed, will demand the earnest consideration of the friends of Christian civilization in Africa. The funds remaining in the hands of the Trustees of Donations, after erecting the College buildings, are well invested, yielding a satisfactory income. But their income is altogether inadequate to the support of the College,

and no good financier would willingly encroach upon or disturb the principal. The New York Colonization Society has assumed the payment of Prof. Blyden's salary, from the income of its Fulton fund, and will support several beneficiaries from its Bloomfield fund.

If more than a very few scholars are to be educated in this College for many years to come, it is plain that some of them must receive pecuniary aid; as few Liberians are able to spare the services of their sons and support them in College, without aid. The best form of rendering such aid is doubtless by establishing scholarships yielding a certain sum annually, to be used in assisting students who show that they deserve it. The annual amount should be, from half to the whole of a student's necessary expenses.

The New York Colonization Society, in its late Annual Report, says:—"Perhaps in no more certain way can perennial blessings be assured to the race in Africa, than by the adequate endowment of Professorships and Scholarships in this College." "Twenty Scholarships, founded this year, would do much to insure permanence and freedom to the future population of Liberia,—while their prosperity would attract thousands of our aspiring colored population to become participators by emigrating thither." And that Society, at its Annual Meeting,

*"Resolved, That to aid a thorough education among the people of Liberia, endowments of Scholarships in the Liberia College are urgently needed, and this Society will thankfully receive, and faithfully apply, gifts intrusted to it for that object."*

### EMIGRATION.

It is very generally and very confidently believed that our present national struggle and its results must lead to a great emigration of colored people to Africa, and to a corresponding increase of the business of our Society. It must be so in the end; but for the present, the contrary effect is produced. Politicians in great numbers have been converted to the belief that colonization is inevitable; but there is a great diversity of opinion among them as to the details of the operation. Several plans have been started, which are supposed to be new, but which were abundantly considered and for good reasons dis-

carded many years ago. The old project of emigration to Hayti has been revived, and pushed forward with energy, but without any prospect of meeting the wants of more than a small part of those who will find emigration desirable. Colonies in South America, Central America, the region of the Rocky Mountains, and elsewhere, have been proposed; any of which would cost more in health, in lives, and in money, than colonizing in Africa, and would doubtless end in failures. By these projects, the attention of colored people contemplating emigration, has been distracted, and they have been prevented from coming to any conclusion. Some have been made to fear, that if they should embark for Africa, they might be captured on the passage by Southern Confederate privateers, and sold as slaves. Many have been encouraged to hope that there would be such changes in the United States, as would abolish all prejudice against color, and thus relieve them of all inducement to emigrate. It has been supposed that the "contrabands," as they are called, would furnish a large number of emigrants. It may be so at some future time; but as yet, it is not known that any of them are willing to be colonized anywhere. Their choice seems to be, freedom where they are, under the protection of the United States Government, and with the aid and support of Northern charity. Some have talked of their compulsory removal, with which, of course, our Society can have nothing to do. Meanwhile, the work of colonizing slaves, manumitted for that purpose by their masters, has been entirely suspended. A large number in Virginia, in Louisiana, and elsewhere, were ready and expecting to emigrate, when the civil war commenced, and made it impossible for them to reach the place of embarkation.

By such influences, the number of emigrants has been greatly diminished. Only fifty-five were sent out during the year 1861. Of these, one sailed from Baltimore, one from Boston, and the remainder from New York.

This diminution, we are confident, can be only temporary.\* It can last only while men's minds are kept in a state of indecision by the causes which have been mentioned. Africa

\* While this Report was in press, information was received that application had already been made to the Society for the passage of eighty emigrants from Tennessee and twenty-eight from Kentucky in November.

affords a better home for colored men, than can be found or made on this side of the Atlantic; and when men's minds become settled at all, they must be settled in that conviction, and they will act accordingly.

### *Compulsory Emigration.*

Having mentioned the project of compulsory emigration, it may be well to say a few words more concerning it. The American Colonization Society has always carefully guarded against that idea, from the very beginning. The provision, that its emigrants shall be colonized only "with their own consent," has been in its Constitution under all its forms. It is also in its Act of Incorporation; so that it cannot expend a single dollar in colonizing emigrants otherwise than with their consent, without forfeiting its charter, and thus committing legal suicide. Assertions, insinuations or suspicions that it would violate this fundamental principle of its existence, have never been any thing better than unmitigated calumnies. Leading politicians in some States have once or twice threatened the forcible expulsion of the free people of color, and have appeared to desire the co-operation of our Society; but they have always been made to understand, decidedly, that the Society could not be used for any such purpose.

Since the commencement of the present civil war has brought up the question of the disposal of "contrabands," and thus, of the disposal of the whole colored population, some good, intelligent, influential men have been induced to entertain the idea of compulsory colonization. They say that the colonization of the colored people is indispensable to their own welfare; and if they do not know enough, or perversely refuse, to choose the course which their own good requires, it is the duty, and therefore the right, of the wiser and more powerful white race, to act as their guardians; to choose for them, and compel them to accept the choice. Early in the past winter, there were indications that this feeling existed, more extensively than the doctrine was avowed.

At the Annual Meeting of the National Society at Washington, no politician was hardy enough to attempt to entangle it in any such scheme, so that there was no opportunity to put any

such motion on record, as made and voted down. What could be done, however, was done. The President of the Society, in his Address at the public meeting, expressly declared that "the idea of compulsion must not be associated with" our operations; that "emigration must be left to the conviction of the parties that they will do better in another land;" that, from the beginning, our Constitution has bound us to colonize free people of color only "with their own consent—words which cannot be too often repeated or too strongly emphasized;" words which "prohibit our becoming the agents of any plan involving compulsion, and pledge us to leave to the free man of color, so far as we are concerned, the time, place and occasion of his emigration." This Address was very fully endorsed by a vote of the Society after its delivery, and of the Board of Directors at a subsequent session. The same principle of colonizing only with the consent of the emigrants, was embodied in several reports of committees to the Board of Directors, which were adopted by express votes, as laws for the government of the Executive Officers of the Society. And those officers had already pledged themselves to this same principle by express words in their Annual Report.

If politicians find themselves compelled to do things that can be "excused" only by "necessity, the tyrant's plea," they may pronounce it indecorous for this Society to criticise their policy. We therefore only say that if they find a necessity, military or political, for expelling the colored people by force or terror, they must do the work themselves, without help or encouragement from us. We cannot make ourselves responsible for such a proceeding, either as principals or accessories.

#### *The Liberian Commissioners.*

A new Agency for promoting emigration has lately taken the field. The Legislature of Liberia, near the close of its last session, authorized the President of that Republic to appoint Commissioners, to address the free colored people of the United States in favor of emigration. Such an appointment has been frequently proposed, but never before made. Its immediate occasion was, certain information received from the United States, a part of which, relating to the future action of our Government, was at least premature. Of the details of the action

or purposes of the Commissioners, we are not informed, except on one point. A Boston paper of April 18 contained a despatch from Washington, dated April 17, in the following words, viz. :

“An Agent of the Government of Liberia appeared before the President to-day, and urged the compulsory transportation of freed slaves to Liberia.”

This was copied into another paper, with severe comments. The Commissioners applied to the President to exonerate them from that imputation. He replied as follows:—

*Executive Mansion, Washington, May 5, 1862.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to reply, in answer to your communication of the 1st May, which I herewith return, that neither you nor any one else have ever advocated in my presence the compulsory transportation of freed slaves to Liberia, or elsewhere.

You are at liberty to use this statement as you please.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

J. D. JOHNSON,

ALEX. CRUMMELL.

### *District of Columbia.*

Some have supposed that the Act emancipating slaves in the District of Columbia, and providing for their colonization at the expense of the Government, would furnish many emigrants. It may do so ultimately, but not now. Immediately on its passage, the Society offered its services to the Government in colonizing such as are desirous to emigrate. The number known to entertain that desire, after industrious inquiry, was *one*. The colored people were expecting such changes as would make the District the most desirable place for their residence.

### CONCLUSION.

And so it is extensively. While white men foresee, as near at hand, a great emigration, induced by motives too strong to be resisted, people of color are waiting, in the hope of changes which will make their condition here as good as that of white men, and thus remove, as they think, all inducement to emigrate.

In this expectation, we have no doubt they will be disappointed. But if their condition here could be made all that they

hope or wish, still, emigration would be their interest and their duty. No conditions of ease and comfort and wealth and respectability in this country which their imaginations can conceive, would be so attractive to a right-minded man, as the career of prosperity and beneficence and glory which opens before them in the land of their ancestors. Making Africa what Africa may and must become under the influence of Christian civilization, is the most glorious triumph which yet remains to be achieved in any quarter of the world. *They* can do that work, better than any other people on earth. Indeed, the most competent judges affirm that they are the only people on earth who are qualified for it. They have peculiar advantages for it in their consanguinity. There is among them, mind, and intelligence, and wealth, enough to do it themselves, without help; and if help is desirable, it may be had in any amount in which they will show themselves ready to use it. Some of their own number have already successfully begun the work, have done more towards its accomplishment, than white men have ever been able to do, and are earnestly entreating them to come over and share in their labors and their glory.

## DONATIONS

*To the Massachusetts Colonization Society, for the year ending April 30, 1862.*

N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1861, and another in April, 1862,—both are acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1862, will appear in the Report for next year. Payments for the African Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.

<i>Andover</i> , John Aiken,	\$10 00	Mrs. Abner Ellis,	3 00
Samuel Farrar,	5 00	John P. Ober,	5 00
William G. Means,	3 00	William Ropes,	50 00
S. H. Taylor,	5 00	Thomas S. Williams,	50 00
F. Coggeswell,	5 00	P. C. Brooks,	50 00
Charles Tufts,	2 00	Albert Fearing,	25 00
Dr. S. Tracy,	3 00	Naylor & Co.	25 00
John Stimson,	3 00	A. Kingman,	25 00
Rev. W. G. T. Shedd,	3 00	E. S. Tobey,	25 00
Rev. E. P. Barrows,	3 00	Amos A. Lawrence,	25 00
Jacob Chickering,	3 00	Misses Newman,	10 00
Rev. J. L. Taylor,	2 00	Caleb Stetson,	10 00
Mrs. Dr. Justin Edwards,	1 00	William Munroe,	10 00
J. A. Roberts,	2 00	J. W. Paige,	10 00
Mrs. Mark Newman,	1 00	J. H. Wolcott,	10 00
Friend,	60 00—111 00	James Lawrence,	10 00
<i>Beverly</i> , Coll. Washington		Joseph Whitney,	10 00
St. Ch.	10 95	Sewall, Day & Co.	10 00
<i>Boston</i> , Legacy of Miss		Edward Blanchard,	10 00
Mary P. Townsend,	3,000 00	George H. Kuhn,	10 00
William Ropes, Trustee,	60 00	Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.	5 00
Miss Sarah Choate,	2 00	Rev. G. W. Blagden, D. D.	5 00
James Hayward,	100 00	G. R. Minot,	5 00
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C. Homer,	5 00	F. Jones,	5 00
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S. R. Payson,	5 00	R. B. Storer,	3 00
A. L. Devens,	5 00	T. B. Everett,	3 00
Friend,	5 00	S. C. Thwing,	3 00
Quincy Tufts,	5 00	Joseph Goodnow,	3 00
Francis Welch,	5 00	Benjamin Thaxter,	3 00
James Skilton,	2 00	G. P. Denny,	2 00—4,018 00
A. Trowbridge,	2 00	<i>Charlestown</i> , A. R. Thomp-	
John J. May,	5 00	son,	10 00
A. Heard,	5 00	A. Carlton, Bequest of	
E. Atkins,	5 00	Miss Maria B. Carlton,	100 00
James Savage,	5 00	George Hyde,	10 00
Edward Cruft,	5 00	T. T. Sawyer,	10 00
J. Lowell,	3 00	William Tufts,	5 00
Waldo Flint,	3 00	Isaac Kendall,	2 00

James Hunnewell,	5 00	Mrs. G. H. Carlton,	1 00—71 00
A. Carlton,	5 00	Medford, Dr. Daniel Swan,	10 00
E. P. Mackintire,	5 00	Mrs. Sarah Swan,	10 00
E. Crafts, Jr.	3 00	Dudley Hall,	10 00—30 00
Amos Tufts,	5 00	New Bedford, T. Mandell,	5 00
Samuel Tufts,	5 00	I. H. Bartlett & Sons,	5 00
C. Washington Warren,	5 00	W. M. Parker,	2 00
J. M. Francis,	2 00	Gideon Allen,	2 00
William Byrnes,	2 00	David R. Greene,	20 00—34 00
William Abbott,	2 00	Newburyport, Wm. Cush-	
Jacob Foss,	5 00	ing,	10 00
Rev. O. C. Everett,	2 00	Jacob Stone,	1 00
Reuben Hunt,	5 00	William Stone,	5 00
Thomas Doane,	2 00	E. Rand,	10 00
Henry Lyon,	5 00	David Wood,	1 00
William Carlton,	5 00	Mrs. Wm. B. Banister,	10 00
S. Willis,	3 00	J. L. Hale,	5 00
John Hurd,	2 00—205 00	Mrs. March,	1 00—43 00
Chelsea, Mrs. Cynthia Powers,	2 00	No. Andover, Misses Phillips,	5 00
Concord, Mrs. R. P. Damon,	5 00	Theron Johnson,	5 00
Mrs. Wm. Munroe and		Nathaniel Stevens,	5 00
daughters,	3 00	Mrs. Susan Farnham,	10 00
George M. Brooks,	1 00	Davis & Furber,	10 00
N. Brooks,	2 00	Friends of Africa,	10 00
J. M. Cheney,	2 00	Friend,	2 00
Daniel Shattuck,	2 00	William Peters,	1 00—48 00
Mrs. L. P. Haywood,	4 00	Princeton, John Rice,	5 00
Edward C. Damon,	5 00	Springfield, Mrs. M. Brewer,	5 00
Friend,	2 00	H. Sanderson,	2 00
Mrs. G. M. Barrett,	2 00	Simon Smith,	2 00
G. M. Barrett,	1 00	James Brewer,	1 00
Dr. J. Reynolds,	1 00—30 00	Henry Brewer,	1 00—11 00
Falmouth, Miss Anna H. Lewis,	3 00	Uxbridge, Robert Taft,	2 00
Granby, Legacy of Sam'l Ayres,	2,000 00	Maria S. Thayer,	75
Greenfield, First Cong. Ch. Rev.		C. G. Wood,	1 00
A. Chandler, D. D.	28 00	M. Lackey,	2 00
Hadley, Russell Gen. Benev. Soc.		W. C. Capron,	2 00
by Charles P. Hitchcock, Tr.	4 13	Luke Taft,	3 00
Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blan-		Moses Taft,	2 00
chard,	10 00	E. W. Hayward,	1 00
R. Whitcomb,	10 00	J. W. Day,	3 00
Mrs. Abby F. Whitcomb,	10 00	A. Chapin,	2 00
T. Bull,	1 00	Helen L. Abbott,	20
Zophar Wetherby,	1 00—32 00	Francis Deane,	1 00
Hingham, Morris Fearing,	1 00	Rev. J. J. Abbott,	1 00
Leicester, Leander Warren,	2 00	Sarah Jaquith,	2 00
C. Hatch,	5 00	J. Thayer,	5 00
Joseph Murdock,	1 00	T. B. Whiting,	1 00—28 95
Samuel Hurd,	1 00	Ware, William Hyde,	5 00
Rev. A. H. Coolidge,	50—9 50	Charles Stevens,	5 00
Lowell, W. S. Southworth,	10 00	H. Ives,	1 00
Samuel Fay,	5 00	J. R. Lawton,	1 00
S. G. Mack,	3 00	O. Sage,	7 00
Charles F. Battles,	5 00	Otis Lane,	2 00
J. S. Holt,	2 00	G. H. Gilbert,	5 00—26 00
William A. Burke,	20 00	Whitinsville, Paul Whitin,	10 00
Samuel Burbank,	3 00	Charles Whitin,	10 00
John K. Chase,	1 00	James Whitin,	5 00
F. F. Battles,	3 00	Betsey Whitin,	5 00
I. Crosby,	1 00	Samuel Fletcher,	3 00
J. Lawton,	1 00	Mrs. Sarah Fletcher,	3 00—36 00
C. Tufts,	5 00	Worcester, Parley Goddard,	3 00
H. Burrows,	5 00	Calvin Taft,	5 00
B. C. Sargeant,	1 00	A Friend,	3 00
F. Rogers,	2 00	David Whitcomb,	10 00
H. Wright,	1 00	Dr. John Green,	10 00
Dr. H. Dickey,	2 00	Stephen Salisbury,	10 00—41 00

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*By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.*

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 Wrentham, Miss Julia A. Hawes  
 Yellow Springs, O., Rev. T. Hill  
 Mrs. Anne Foster Hill

## ACT OF INCORPORATION.

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### COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

### AN ACT

#### *To Incorporate the Massachusetts Colonization Society.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

**SECTION 1.** William Ropes, B. C. Clark, Albert Fearing, Abraham R. Thompson, G. W. Blagden, James C. Dunn and Ezra S. Gannett, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the **MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY**, the object of which shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent ; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions, set forth in the sixty-eighth Chapter of the General Statutes.

**SECT. 2.** The said Corporation may hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

**SECT. 3.** This Act shall take effect upon its passage.

[*Approved, February 28, 1862* ]

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All the Officers of the Society not named in the Act, have been elected members of the Corporation.

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### B Y - L A W S .

**ARTICLE I.** The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditor, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of the President and nine other persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society ; direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support ; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require. The Secretary shall call meetings of the Board by seasonable notice in writing, under such regulations and limitations as they shall pre-

scribe; or, in case of his absence or neglect, meetings may be called by the President, or any two members of the Board.

ART. II. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings. Special meetings of the Corporation may be called by the Board of Managers.

ART. III. New members of this Corporation may be elected at any annual meeting, on nomination of the Board of Managers, by a majority of votes; or without their nomination, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present; but the whole number of members shall never exceed fifty.

ART. IV. Any member of this Corporation may cease to be a member by resignation, made in writing and tendered at an annual meeting.

ART. V. All life members of the Massachusetts Colonization Society hitherto existing, and all persons paying thirty dollars into the Treasury of this Corporation at one time, shall be honorary members for life; and all persons paying two dollars into its Treasury, shall be honorary members for one year from the time of such payment. Honorary members have the right to be present at the meetings of the Corporation, and to offer and discuss motions, and may be appointed and act on Committees, but have no vote.

ART. VI. These By-laws may be amended at any annual meeting, on recommendation of the Board of Managers, by a majority of the votes of the members present; or without the recommendation of the Board, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, notice of the motion to amend having been given at a previous meeting.

## FORMS OF BEQUEST.

### *Of Personal Property.*

I give and bequeath to the Massachusetts Colonization Society, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

[If the bequest be of other personal property than money, describe the property so that it may be identified easily and with certainty.]

### *Of Real Estate.*

I give, bequeath and devise to the Massachusetts Colonization Society, [here describe the estate, so that it can be easily and certainly identified,]  
To Have and To Hold to the said Society and its assigns forever.

### *A Residuary Bequest.*

All the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal or mixed, I give, bequeath and devise to the Massachusetts Colonization Society, To Have and To Hold to the said Society and its assigns forever.